

The News.

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Governor Andrew was also re-nominated yesterday, as were the rest of the State officers, except the Attorney General who declined.

Military news is quite meager. Grant seems determined to hold the Weldon railroad at all hazards. The story of the evacuation of Petersburg by the rebels, is probably without much fact.

Speech from Senator Doolittle.

Every one will be glad to learn that Hon. James R. Doolittle, United States Senator, will address the citizens of Rock County, in this city, on Thursday next, the 22d inst.

The Union club will probably make the necessary arrangements. The meeting will be in the evening, of which further notice will be given in these columns.

"WHEN THE ADMINISTRATION PUTS ITS POLICY ON PAPER, WE MUST SUPPORT IT, WHETHER WE THINK OF IT INDIVIDUALLY. WHEN YOU HEAR A MAN SAYING SO MUCH FAULT WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, YOU CAN RELY ON IT THAT IF THE ADMINISTRATION IS OPPOSED TO THE WAR." —George B. Smith in 1862.

The La Crosse Democrat, a McClellan paper, says in a recent editorial:

"Lincoln is a traitor and a murderer, and if he is elected to migrate for another four years, we trust that some bold hand will pierce his heart with a dagger point, for the public good."

The Beaver Dam Argus, also a McClellan sheet, quotes this extract, and comments upon it as follows: "History shows several instances where the people have only been saved by the assassination of their rulers, and history may repeat itself in this country. The time may come when it will be absolutely necessary that the people do away with their rulers in the quickest way possible."

Who can say that the race of Ping Uglies that lay in ambush for Mr. Lincoln in Baltimore, while on his way to Washington, has become extinct? And yet these villains who talk of murdering the constitutionally chosen officers of the Government, decline in favor of a "free election or a free fight." Men who have become so insane with party malice and hatred as to encourage assassination and murder in their blinded followers, are generally too cowardly themselves to do much in a fight however free.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 9th, tells the story of the capture and death of the notorious John Morgan. It seems that he was on a reconnaissance near Greenville, East Tennessee, and, using the privilege of a highwayman, took lodgings at an inviting house near the village. The pleasant little house happened to be the residence of a Mr. Williams, whose husband is an officer on Gen. Burnside's staff. Mr. Williams kept quiet until the guerrilla chief fell asleep. Then she hastily prepared a horse, rode at full speed for fifteen miles, and returned with a small squad of Union soldiers. Just as they arrived, Morgan awoke, and seeing his danger, broke from the house, but was confronted on all sides by bayonets. Desperate at being thus caught by a woman, he drew his revolver, — were he would not be taken alive, and undertook to break through the guard. They fired—and John Morgan's career of infamy and blood was finished.

"TILL I CONQUER OR DIE, I WILL STAND BY THE ADMINISTRATION, SO HELP ME GOD!" —George B. Smith, in 1862.

PROFESSOR HOTSPUR, the rebel peace negotiator at Ninguarda, has gone to Europe. While at St. Johns, N. B., he expressed his confidence in the success of the Confederacy and the establishment of its independence, although at a fearful cost. He thought that if McClellan was nominated at Chicago, an armistice once secured, there would be no resumption of fighting; that both sides were too weary of war to take up arms again. But as to the Democratic talk of "Peace and Union," he said that peace might come, but Union never.

"I AM IN FAVOR OF COMMISSIONERS EMPowered TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE REBEL GOVERNMENT," said a person high in office, at Washington, the other day. "I AM FOR PEACE, AND I ONLY EXPECT TO GET IT THROUGH COMMISSIONERS REGULARLY APPOINTED. THESE COMMISSIONERS ARE GRANT, SHERMAN AND FARRENGT, AND THE ARGUMENTS TO BE USED ARE SHOT AND SHELL. SUCH ARE THE ONLY ARGUMENTS WHICH WILL BRING THE REBELS TO REASON."

THE LONDON TIMES, discussing American affairs, says that nothing is so evident as the incapacity of either belligerent to prevail against the other. This is pleasant reading, in the light of our recent successes, especially as the Times announces that Hood is rather gaining than losing at Atlanta. The seizure of the Georgia is still discussed by the English press, but no new facts have been thus far developed.

"EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD FIGHTS AGAINST US. THE SAME DETERMINATION MUST EXIST ON OUR SIDE!" —George B. Smith, in 1862.

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THE SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL at Keokuk, voted the other day for Lincoln, 353, and for McClellan 14.

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Janesville Daily Gazette.

JANESVILLE, WIS., FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1864.

NUMBER 170.

VOLUME 8.

"THE PRESIDENT AND THOSE HE CALLS ABOUT HIM TO ADMINISTER THE GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTE THE GOVERNMENT!" —George B. Smith in 1862.

State News.

The Madison Journal says that Mr. Bank Comptroller Ramsey two weeks ago last Friday, received a dispatch that his eldest daughter, Nellie, was sick with diphtheria, and calling him home. In a day or two afterwards, this daughter, a girl about ten years of age, died; and now, in less than two weeks, a little brother, Charlie, 6 years old, and a sister Annie, 4 years old, have been called to join their older sister in heaven. Thus has this happy family of five lovely children been broken into in the brief space of two weeks; and from a letter just received from Mr. B., the fourth, a babe of 12 years, is not expected to live. The remaining child, Johnny, a lad of eight years, has been upon the brink of the grave from the same disease, but he has so far recovered as to be considered out of present danger. This severe affliction has a stunning effect upon the bereaved parents—entirely prostrating them with deep sorrow. They were an unusually bright and healthy family of children, and were the pride and hope of their doting parents. Their grief is almost insupportable. They will receive the heartfelt sympathy of their friends throughout the State, in this time of their great distress and deep sorrow.

The Fond du Lac Reporter notes the arrest of two men charged with having taken bounties at Green Bay and then making their escape. They had hired a livery team to go to Waupun, and were on their way when arrested. —The Appleton Crescent tells of a housemaid, a mere girl, in one of the families in Appleton, being taken with that terrible disease, resulting from excessive drinking, delirious tremors. It thinks it a strong argument for the increase of Good Templars and kindred organizations.

The Prescott Journal says the volunteers of that county have left for camp. —The Jackson County Banner notices the departure of a company of 61 men from that place for Camp Randall. —The Dunn County Lumberman notes encouraging success in recruiting thereabouts, and says the very best class of men are enlisting. —The Stoughton Reporter says that last Thursday while Mr. S. Page of this town, was coming down on the La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R., a vote as to the choice for President was taken among the passengers, which he tells us resulted as follows: Whole number 121: for Lincoln 98; for McClellan 22. A majority of 75 for Lincoln. That is about as it averages. W. M. Colhoun is the Union candidate for the Assembly in the Stoughton district. —The Watertown Democrat says Colonel Bartow of the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, passed a few days in our city last week, the guest of Capt. Orl. The health of the Colonel has been materially impaired by his long service in the field. It is to be hoped that a short season of well-earned repose will restore him to his former strength and vigor. —A lad by the name of Frank Hill, some 12 or 13 years old, son of Mr. Henry Hill, an old resident of Sumpter, Sauk county, was killed on Sunday by a boy named Wampersmith, who was fooling with a gun, which he snapped at young Hill three times. The third time it went off, lodging over a dozen shots in his face, and causing speedy death.

I WOULD STAND BY THE PEOPLE WITH WHOM I WAS BORN, EVEN TO FREEING THE NEGROES, TO BURNING THE CROPS OF THE ENEMY, AND EVEN TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WHOLE SOUTHERN PEOPLE!" —George B. Smith in 1862.

HON. RICHARD E. FESTER, the Union nominee for Governor of New York, has been a member of Congress for four terms. He has been particularly distinguished in the late session for his devotion to all measures for the benefit of our soldiers.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY, a weekly paper that supports McClellan for the Presidency, has an article in which it avows that the restoration of the old Union is an impossibility, and only a "yawn" would dream of it being restored.

THE NEW YORK HERALD contemptuously says of the New York World, that it is a conduit pipe through which the purloin politicians of the McClellan clique seek to dribble tepid water down the backs of the 2d and 3d Wards of the City of Janesville for credits, and that they report at the next meeting of the Council.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says that the coal dealers of that city have formed a combination with the dealers in Buffalo and other Eastern ports, and with the managers of the lines of railroads running from those ports to the mines, not to let a ton of hard coal come to Chicago without first passing through their hands.

THE MATTER OF PAYING SUBSTITUTES, was on motion of Alderman Graham, referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council.

THE DAILY HERALD, General Schenck says, is what the Dayton boys have taken to calling the martyr of the Third District.

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A SPECIAL VOTE IN THE GENERAL HOUSE AT BALTIMORE resulted—for Lincoln, 250; for McClellan, 78.

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PUBLISHED DAILY IN LITER'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.

BY THOMSON & ROBERTS

THE TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE ARE AS FOLLOWS, CASH

IN ADVANCE.

THE CITY, TWO CENTS, PER DAY.

MAIL, ONE YEAR, 20 CENTS.

SIX MONTHS, 12 CENTS.

THREE MONTHS, 8 CENTS.

W. G. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

The News.

The total vote of the State of Maine will be near 10,000 less than last year, but the gain for the Union ticket is quite handsome. The Senate has not a copperhead in it, and every county in the State has been carried for the Union ticket. We take it a cessation of hostilities is not very popular up in the old Pine Tree State.

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Governor Andrew was also re-nominated yesterday, as were the rest of the State officers, except the Attorney General who declined.

Military news is quite meager. Grant seems determined to hold the Weldon railroad at all hazards. The story of the evacuation of Petersburg by the rebels, is probably without foundation.

Speech from Senator Boutelle.

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The Union club will probably make the necessary arrangements. The meeting will be in the evening, of which further notice will be given in these columns.

"When the Administration puts its policy on paper, we must support it, whatever we think of it individually. When you hear a man finding too much fault with the Administration, you can rely on it that, in general, he is opposed to the war."—George B. Smith in 1862.

The La Crosse Democrat, a McClellan paper, says in a recent editorial:

"Lincoln is a traitor and a murderer, and if he is elected to misgovern for another four years, we trust that some bold hand will pierce his heart with a dagger point, for the public good."

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Who can say that the race of Plug Uglies that lay in ambush for Mr. Lincoln in Baltimore, while on his way to Washington, has become extinct? And yet these villains who talk of murdering the constitutionally chosen officers of the Government, declare in favor of a "free election or a free fight." Men who have become so insane with party malice and hatred as to encourage assassination and murder in their blinded followers, are generally too cowardly themselves to do much in a fight however fierce.

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"Till I can stand to turn rebel, I will stand by the Administration, as help me God!"—George B. Smith in 1862.

Professor Norton, the rebel peace negotiator at Niagara, has gone to Europe. While at St. John's, N. B., he expressed his confidence in the success of the Confederacy and the establishment of its independence, although at a fearful cost. He said that peace might come, but Union never.

"I am in favor of commissioners empowered to negotiate with the rebel Government," said a person high in office, at Washington, the other day. "I am for peace, and I only expect to get it through commissioners regularly appointed. These commissioners are Grant, Sherman and Farragut, and the arguments to be used are shot and shell. Such are the only arguments which will bring the rebels to reason."

The London Times, discussing American affairs, says that nothing is so evident as the incapacity of either belligerent to prevail against the other. This is pleasant reading, in the light of our recent successes, especially as the Times announces that Hood is rather gaining than losing at Atlanta. The seizure of the Georgia is still discussed by the English press, but no new facts have been thus far developed.

"Our Rebels fight with their whole power. Every man, woman and child fights against us. The same determination must exist."

—George B. Smith, in 1862.

THE NEWS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

W. W. FIELD. H. L. BLOOD.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**GEO. C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JOHNATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WORREN.**
4th—**HENRY J. TURNER.**
5th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

FOR CONGRESS—1st District

1. C. SLOAN.

FOR SENATOR,

17th Dist.—**WM. A. LAWRENCE.**

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,

1st Dist.—**DAN L. JOHNSON,** of Union,2d Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSODAY,**

Union Republican County Nominations

For Sheriff—**THOMAS EARL.**Rep. of Deeds—**C. C. KERLER.**County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HOLDREGE, Jr.**Chair of the Board of Supervisors—**S. L. JAMES.**Chair of the Circuit Court—**LEVI ALDEN.**District Attorney—**JOHN R. BENNETT.**County Surveyor—**S. D. LOCKE.**Coroner—**S. C. BURNHAM.**

Letter from General Logan.

The Boston Transcript says:

Refreshing directness and unflinching pluck and patriotism characterize the letters from the army, and are in strong contrast with the cowardly, faint-hearted and compromising spirit so prevalent in some quarters at home, among those who have not seen the rebellion, and know nothing of the stern realities of war. Our readers will not need to have commended to them the letter of Gen. Logan printed below. The closing paragraph is a concise statement of truth that should be kept constantly in mind.

NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., August 2.

The campaign is running in its fourth month, with scarcely a day but a large part of the command is under fire. My losses in killed and wounded are already over a thousand, but this is no fair proportion of the losses of our army, as we have as usual put me in warm places.

Will the people keep up their spirit and fight the thing out? It all depends upon their steadfastness of purpose. If Richmond does not fall sooner, the Army of the West will finally make its way to the back door. If none of the Eastern rebel army comes here, we will wear this one out before the close of the season, and it is but a matter of time when the entire force of the enemy must waste away. Will the people hold out?

McClellan's veteran army, by his official report June 25, contained forty-six thousand men, including six thousand six hundred and thirty-one of Wheeler's cavalry. They have lost since that time five thousand prisoners, and in their three assaults upon our works, since arriving in this place, at least twenty thousand men. They have received from Mississippi three thousand five hundred, and are receiving from Governor Brown's proclamation about eight thousand militia. This gives them to-day an army of about twenty-five thousand veterans and eight thousand militia—thirty-three thousand in all.

Those figures are substantially correct. The hope of being reinforced by Kirby Smith is at last given up. After exhausting the militia of Alabama and Eastern Mississippi, which may amount to ten thousand more, if they have the power to force them out, I cannot for my life see how the enemy can make up the wastage of their army.

I know the rebel army when it was joined by Polk, just before the fight at Resaca, was seventy-one thousand strong. This included Polk, and beside the additions before mentioned, it has received a brigade (Hartings) of at least three thousand men from Mobile. This gives the enormous loss to them since the campaign of fifty-two thousand men. What possible chance is there for the thirty-three thousand now before us? These figures may seem an exaggeration, but they are not, they are realities. What will hinder the daily attrition of the next-three months from completing the overthrow of the foe before us?

You say, perhaps, why not assault so contemptible a foe, and put him out of his misery at once? The art of war here is no longer a chance matter. Both armies convey a full supply of intraching tools, and no force on either side ever rest till they have before them a complete line of works strong enough to resist the heaviest field ordnance, with obstructions in the front in the way of abatis, palisades and entrenchments that puts the matter of an assault quite out of the question. I think the battle of Chikamauga, on the left, taught both armies the value of these works. No assault by either side in this campaign has been successful. It would surprise you to see how quickly and willingly these men construct their works.

None appreciate their value more truly.

We are losing some good officers, and of course some men, but I wish all could understand how vitally this campaign is striking the rebellion. Did you read Governor Brown's proclamation calling out the militia and detailed men? There was no blossoming palmetto about that, but a plain and open ground, showing clearly how deep the travel of our army is moving down upon the tender places of the Confederacy.

You know, of course, that Johnson has been relieved by Hood, a man of just half his ability. Goss's has it that his government was disatisfied with his continued retreating and sought a man who believed their army could check us. Hardee is said to have been of Johnson's opinion, that the endeavor to hold Atlanta would be the destruction of the army. Hood was then proffered the command, and accepted the task.

He has commenced well; has already assaulted us three times, we being behind our works and losing in all 95,000, while they are known to have lost 20,000.

I have never believed that the above was the true reason for the change, but that Johnson was taken east to assist in planting a column in Pennsylvania. He knows that country thoroughly. It is the theatre of his first operations in 1861. Besides, next to Bragg, he is the first general in the army in point of military ability.

The greatest victory for them—greater than fifty Manassases, and the only one that can give them a particle of hope—will be to defeat the war party at the inmost campaign.

A Democratic toast—George B. McClellan; long may he never.

McMasters on the Chicago Platform and Nominees.

The Freeman's Journal discourses as follows on the Chicago Platform and candidates:

"Beggars must not be choosers. We are reduced, as peoples, to a beggarly condition, and may, therefore, take a beggarly platform. It is not even 'half a loaf,' but neither the heel of a sour loaf, or a dry table, than absolute starvation. We had no right to expect much better from the Chicago Convention, composed of the order of politicians that, in most of the States, secure the majority of places as delegates. So we are prepared to put up with the action of the Convention, in regard to the programme of 'principles'—What we cannot accept, is not practical, but mere readifulish of a ruined past.

As to the nominees, the proper time to speak will be when we have their acceptance of their nominations.

The candidate for Vice President, George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is a man who needed no platform to commend him to the support of Democrats. He stands, on his record, *sans reproche*. That he accepted the nomination as an argument for answering Democrats, that they can, also, accept and support the nominations. As to the principal nomination—that of Gen. George B. McClellan for President—is one that we desired might not be made. We went to Chicago, principally, to add what we could to the substitution of the name of Horatio Seymour.

We thought State pride and other considerations might lead the N. W. York delegation to go for Horatio Seymour, though it would not for any other candidate. That was our motive, and it was at once, and heartily accepted by the opponents of the way for disunion, who went to Chicago unanimous for Horatio Seymour. It was too late. The friends of McClellan had been organized. Others had not been organized, and, as always, organization carried the day over mere numbers. Gov. Seymour, as President of the Convention, won the hearts of the majority of the delegates, but they had been pledged to McClellan as the winning candidate.

Finally, there are hundreds and thousands of farmers, fruit-growers, mechanics, manufacturers, and trades skilled in the department of housewifery and ornamental work, who, if they will do their duty, have the ability to make such a display of the products of their industry and genius as will attract multitudes of non-producers to the Fair.

We pass in silence over the secrets of the workings of the leading men at Chicago. Its work for the present is done. McClellan is nominated. If he cordially and without reservation, accepts the platform of principles—poor as it is—on which he has been nominated, we trust, as Democrats, or rather as citizens seeking the best interest of our several States, give him what support we can. Such was the advice and results of deliberative councils sitting in Chicago during the Convention, of those who have opposed this war in all its phases and all its instruments.

To this class, also, and to the people of the whole State, we say, come one, come all!—Wisconsin Farmer.

An Epitome of "Jeff's" Life.

John Wentworth, at the late Chicago meeting, said:

"Jefferson Davis entered Congress about the same year that I did. I have met him often and know him well. But there was this difference between Jeff and myself, that he was in condition to come should be sure to attend. We Americans are a drudging people, working ourselves, our families, and hired help, with, perhaps, less regard to the natural laws in accordance with which labor can be made most truly profitable. A little recreation will do you good, and how better can you recreate than by devoting a few days to the State Exhibition?"

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A Superior Remedy.

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To this class, also, and to the people of the whole State, we say, come one, come all!—Wisconsin Farmer.

A Superior Remedy.

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Diarrhea and Dysentery.

We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhea and dysentery.

Another says he was discharged from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months as incurable, and as a last resource tried Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well directly and has now entered the army again in good health. One man writes he has cured seven or eight very bad cases of diarrhea and dysentery in the largest hospital he was in with one bottle of this valuable medicine.

In fact we could fill half our paper with similar stories from these letters. Why does not our government secure this valuable preparation? Our army ought to be supplied with it. It is but a short time since one of our men lay in a very low condition at one of our Cincinnati hospitals, his life was gone. The doctors considered his case an hopeless case. She, however, gave him Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and in three weeks he was able to return home with his wife to New Richmond, O. All these cases excepting at home speak for themselves. We hope all the soldiers will have a bottle of it in their regimental hospital. It is for sale at 25 cents per bottle.

WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin.

E. H. COYNE wholesale agent for Wisconsin.

Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture.

Amusements.

The equipment which throws all others in the shade, and causes them all to pale their ineffectual fires, is that of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. It consists of a low boudoir, drawn by four elegant and very thoroughbred, with postillions mounted on the left or rear, horse of each pair. Two footmen in extreme livery are suspended from a high seat on the back of the carriage, technically called the "bramble." The carriage is lined with rich satins and, and the outside trimmings are of heavy gilt. The postillions are dressed in buckskin breeches and high top boots, with black silk velvet jackets and caps highly ornamented with gold lace. The men are peculiarly well formed, having been selected and trained in Europe with especial reference to their "build" and the extra size of their "selves." Their livery is internal at a cost of about one thousand dollars, and the cost of the whole affair may be conjectured, when I state that the horses are valued at \$25,000, and the horses and other trappings, at \$1,000. When the royal carriage makes its appearance on the avenue with the Democratic prince in full costume, all vehicles instinctively give way, as though the occupant was indeed a "crowned head." The stables of his Democratic majesty are said to contain some forty horses, valued at \$1,000 to \$5,000 each.

McClellan in the Army.—The following is an extract from a private letter written by an officer in the army of the Potowatamie:

"What you would like to know about the army at large, his election would be ruinous here. Every vote cast for him, is cast for keeping Missouri a slave state for a generation to come. We ask the friends of freedom, not only in Missouri, but in all the loyal States to consider this—Missouri Democrat:

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COMMERCIAL.

ADVERTISING FOR THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE, BY D. M. & V. R. GRANT & PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANEVILLE, Sept. 10, 1862.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—White winter, at \$1.00@100; choice white spring, at \$1.00@100; spring grades at \$1.00@100.

COKE—In good respect, at \$1.00@100 per 50 lbs.

HARVEST—Prime samples, \$1.00@200 per 50 lbs.; common to fair quality, \$1.00@100.

CORN—Shelled, per 50 lbs., \$1.00@100; ear do. 50¢ per bushel.

OATS—At 60¢ per bushel.

POTATOES—New to choice, 70¢@80.

TIMOTHY—Seed—per 50 lbs., \$2.00@200.

FLAX SEED—per 50 lbs., \$2.00@200.

BEANS—Pinto white, at \$1.00@100.

PUMPER—Saves at 50¢@80; for fair to choice roll.

PEAS—Good spring, at 10¢@100 per doz.

HIDES—Green \$60¢; dry, 14¢@100.

LEATHER—Pelts from 70¢@100 each.

WOOL—Ranges at 90¢@100, 13¢ off for unshorned.

MILK—Spring, at court, \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 16.

FLOUR—Heavy, favors buyers, at \$10.00@100 12 lb.

WHEAT—Market nominally 12@2 better, at \$2.00@21 for Chicago spring, and \$2.04@22 for Milwaukee club.

CORN—Dull, at \$1.00@100 12.

OATS—Dull, at \$1.00@100 12 for winter.

PORK—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

By Telegraph. Milwaukee, Sept. 16, 1862.

FLOUR—Dull, spring, extra 50¢, very choice.

WHEAT—In general, closing dull and drooping, No. 1 spring in store at \$1.00.

CORN—Cited and unchanged, delivered at \$1.00.

OATS—Dull and unshorned, at 13¢. No buyers except for reselling.

GOLD—Buying at \$1.00@100.

Miscellaneous.

REFRESHMENT STANDS AT HOT SPRINGS.—Persons desirous of roasting meat on the sand, are invited for the exercise of eating.

It is understood that such services will be sold at public auction on the Grounds, at JANEVILLE, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. A premium will be paid for each lot, and the same will be allowed for each article.

See W. S. A. S. Telegraph.

NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR CHOIRS.

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C. W. MORRIS,

Shop on River Street, over Adam Wilson's, Postoffice Box 592.

LAPPIN'S R.A.A.L.

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 20th.

Grand Combination Concert,

D. D. Wilson and N. H. Bennett,

Directors.

We have succeeded in securing the following talented artists from Milwaukee:

PROF. ALICE, Pianist and Teacher.

MR. H. C. COOPER, 1st Violin.

MISS OLIVE WILSON, 2d Violin.

Assisted by MRS. N. H. BENNETT, Pianist; J. R. BENNETT, and J. H. WINGATE, of this city.

No piano will be spared to make this one of the best concert ever given in this city.

Ticket Office, Gallery, corner State and Clark Streets, Chicago, under the new Sherman House.

CHAS. MINOT, Agent.

Sept. 16th.

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

And All Eastern Cities.

Carries the

Great Western United States Mail.

Express offices leave Milwaukee, on arrival of all trains on the Lake Shore Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, &c., and run through to New York without change.

The two road runs through from the lakes to New York. Special ventilated sleeping cars run on the night route.

Baggage placed through. Fare always as low as by any other route.

Baggage and the baggage transferred free to New York.

Be particular and call for tickets via Milwaukee and the New York and Erie Railroad, which are sold at all of the principal Railroad offices in the West.

This road is open for the support of freight, superior to any other route.

Express Baggage Train

leaves New York daily, making close connections through to all points West, and quicker than ever before made on any line.

For full details, apply to J. C. O'Conor, 211 Broadway, New York; J. S. Dunlap, 123 State Street, Boston; John F. Conroy, freight agent, 61 Clark street, Chicago, under the new Sherman House, CHAS. MINOT, agent.

Sept. 16th.

GREAT AMERICAN LINE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Sunday, Sept. 15th, 1862, and until further notice, trains will leave the West, corner Van Buren and Michigan, as follows:

6:30 A. M. Mail and express, except arriving at 8:00 P. M. at Milwaukee, 10:30 P. M., Vincennes at 11:30 P. M., St. Louis 12:30 A. M., Terre Haute 2:30 A. M., Cairo 4:30 A. M., Memphis 6:30 A. M., New Orleans 8:30 A. M., Boston 12:30 P. M., Albany 3:30 P. M., New York 5:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 A. M., Cairo 11:30 P. M., Memphis 1:30 A. M., New Orleans 3:30 A. M., Boston 5:30 P. M., Albany 8:30 A. M., New York 11:30 P. M., Boston 1:30 A. M.

For further information apply at Company's Office, 214 Main St., Milwaukee, or 43 Clark St., Chicago.

J. H. WURTH, General Western Passenger Agent.

Grand Trunk and Vermont Central Lines.

DETROIT, Sept. 16th.

DOTY'S PARAGON

1862.—CHANCE OF TIME.—1864.

On and after Sunday, April 15th, trains will leave from Chicago, Central, & St. Louis, as follows:

6:30 A. M. Mail and express, arriving at 8:00 P. M. at Milwaukee, 10:30 P. M., Vincennes at 11:30 P. M., St. Louis 12:30 A. M., Terre Haute 2:30 A. M., Cairo 4:30 A. M., Memphis 6:30 A. M., New Orleans 8:30 A. M., Boston 12:30 P. M., Albany 3:30 P. M., New York 5:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 A. M., Cairo 11:30 P. M., Memphis 1:30 A. M., New Orleans 3:30 A. M., Boston 5:30 P. M., Albany 8:30 A. M., New York 11:30 P. M., Boston 1:30 A. M.

For full details, apply to the office of the Great Central Depot, 101 Clark St., Chicago.

W. H. ARTHUR, Gen. Super. Agent.

DETROIT, Sept. 16th.

CLOTHES WASHER.

Ladies and gentlemen hear what ANDREW PALMER, Washer, of this city, says about

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER.

Mr. Doty—We have had our Washer for six weeks in our family, and think it unequalled by any other in use. I desire to keep it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to others who may wish to reduce the labor and expense of their house-hold arrangements.

A. PALMER, General Washer Agent.

FOR PURE RUM AND WHEAT WHISKY, sell at Kent's Distillery, Main Street, Milwaukee.

19 BEAUTIFUL YEARS.—A new

reception at the

SUTHERLAND'S.

WRITING PAPER & Envelopes.

These can be had at the SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

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